

Commander,
United States
Seventh Fleet



Welcome Aboard



**Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet
Unit 25104
FPO AP 96601-6003**

Dear Guest,

Welcome to the United States Seventh Fleet. For more than a century and a half, the U.S. Navy has maintained a presence in the Far East to promote peace and stability, and to encourage regional cooperation. The men and women you will meet today look forward to showing you how proud they are to serve in this important part of the world.

The Seventh Fleet area of responsibility (AOR) is the largest of the numbered fleets, covering more than 52 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The forces that make up the Seventh Fleet are tangible proof of America's commitment to peace and stability in Asia, and they directly support U.S. national goals of strengthening alliances, defeating global terrorism, preventing future terrorist attacks, defusing regional conflicts, and preserving the free flow of trade.

The philosophy of forward presence is simple: prevention through living in the environment; deterrence through vigilance; and resolution through quick and decisive engagement. Forward presence also means that our Sailors serve as goodwill ambassadors for the United States to our friends and allies throughout the region.

Forward deployed naval forces provide the link between peacetime operations and crisis resolution. Forward presence is what makes Seventh Fleet the right force for today's uncertain times.

Once again, welcome aboard and enjoy your visit.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jon Greenert". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Jonathan W. Greenert
Vice Admiral
United States Navy

Seventh Fleet History

The U.S. Seventh Fleet was established March 15, 1943, when the Southwest Pacific Force was renamed.



Seventh Fleet Staff, seen pictured in 1944.

Seventh Fleet participated in several Pacific campaigns, including the Battle of Leyte Gulf in the Philippines during World War II as the Naval Component Commander under Supreme Commander, Southwest Pacific Area, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

After World War II, the fleet was named Naval Forces Western Pacific on Jan. 1, 1947.

On Aug. 19, 1949, the force was designated as U.S. Seventh Task Fleet, just before the outbreak of war in Korea. It was changed to U.S. Seventh Fleet -- the name it holds today -- on Feb. 11, 1950.

Seventh Fleet units participated in every major operation of the Korean War. The first Navy jet used in combat was launched from a Task Force 77 carrier July 3, 1950, and the famous landings in Inchon, Korea, were conducted by Seventh Fleet amphibious ships.

The battleships Missouri, New Jersey, Iowa and Wisconsin all served as flagships for Seventh Fleet during the Korean War. During the Vietnam War, Seventh Fleet engaged in combat operations against enemy forces through attack carrier air strikes, naval gunfire support, amphibious operations, patrol and reconnaissance operations and mine warfare.

After the 1973 ceasefire, Seventh Fleet conducted mine countermeasures operations in the coastal waterways of North Vietnam.



USS Missouri (BB 63), serving as the Seventh Fleet flagship, circa 1950-53.

In response to the Aug. 2, 1990, Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, President George Bush directed U.S. Seventh Fleet to assume additional responsibilities as Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Central Command. The Fleet Commander departed Yokosuka, Japan, for the Arabian Gulf and was joined by his staff aboard his command ship, USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19), Sept. 1, 1990.

During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Seventh Fleet exercised command and control of the largest U.S. Navy armada since World War II. At the peak of combat operations, more than 130 U.S. Navy ships joined more than 50 ships from our coalition partners to form a multinational maritime force to conduct maritime intercept operations, minesweeping and combat strike operations against enemy forces in Iraq and Kuwait. COMUSNAVCENT included six aircraft carrier battle groups, two battleships, two hospital ships, 31 amphibious assault ships, four minesweepers and numerous combatants in support of allied air and ground forces.

After a decisive victory, Seventh Fleet handed control of COMUSNAVCENT to Commander, Middle East Force, April 24, 1991, and returned to Yokosuka.

In 1994, Seventh Fleet was assigned the additional responsibility of being Commander, Combined Naval Component Command for the defense of South Korea.



USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63) crewmembers spell "Welcome to Japan" on the aircraft carrier's flight deck.

Subsequently, Seventh Fleet was named one of three primary Joint Task Force Commanders responsible to Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

In 1996, Seventh Fleet planned and organized a deployment of forces in response to tensions in the Taiwan Strait.

Seventh Fleet staff also deployed on short notice to plan and prepare for the possible evacuation of American citizens from Indonesia in 1998.

Since 2001, Seventh Fleet has taken an active role in the Global War on Terrorism by providing guidance, support and security to countries throughout the Asia Pacific region.

San Diego-based USS Coronado (AGF 11), the former U.S. Third Fleet command ship, became the temporary Seventh Fleet command ship in April 2004, when USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) began a scheduled dry dock maintenance period.



Seventh Fleet Forces

Seventh Fleet is the largest United States fleet, with 40-50 ships, 120 aircraft and approximately 20,000 Sailors and Marines assigned at any given time.

The continuous presence of Seventh Fleet in the western Pacific and Indian oceans is a vivid example of U.S. commitment to Asia, a region that accounts for billions of dollars of trade and the well-being of many people.

Of the ships typically assigned to the Seventh Fleet, 20 operate from U.S. facilities in Japan and Guam. These forward-deployed units are the heart of Seventh Fleet and provide a permanent, ready and highly capable presence, while reducing transit times and support costs by operating from overseas bases.

Other ships are deployed on a rotating basis from Hawaii and ports on the West Coast of the United States. The following ships make up the forward deployed naval force (FDNF):



USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63)



USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19)



USS Cowpens (CG 63)

USS Chancellorsville (CG 62)

USS Vincennes (CG 49)



USS Cushing (DD 985)

USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54)

USS John S. McCain (DDG 56)



USS Gary (FFG 51)

USS Vandegrift (FFG 48)



USS Essex (LHD 2)



USS Harpers Ferry (LSD 49)

USS Fort McHenry (LSD 43)



USS Juneau (LPD 10)



USS Frank Cable (AS 40)



USS Guardian (MCM 5)

USS Patriot (MCM 7)

USS Safeguard (ARS 50)



USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN 705)

USS San Francisco (SSN 711)

Seventh Fleet Task Force Commanders

Rear Adm. James D. Kelly

CTF 70
Commander, Battle Force
Seventh Fleet
Embarked Aboard
USS Kitty Hawk (CV 63)

Capt. Charles Heron

CTF 71
Commander, Navy Special Warfare
Seventh Fleet
Guam

Rear Adm. Kenneth W. Deutsch

CTF 72
Commander, Patrol
Reconnaissance Force
Seventh Fleet
Misawa, Japan

Rear Adm. Kevin M. Quinn

CTF 73
Commander, Logistics Force
Seventh Fleet
Singapore

Rear Adm. David A. Gove

CTF 74
Commander, Submarine Force
Seventh Fleet
Yokosuka, Japan

Rear Adm. Gary R. Jones

CTF 76
Commander, Amphibious Force
Seventh Fleet
Sasebo, Japan

Brig. Gen. Kenneth J. Glueck

CTF 79
Commander, Landing Force
Seventh Fleet
Okinawa

Seventh Fleet Area of Responsibility

The Seventh Fleet area of responsibility includes 52 million square miles of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from the international date line to the east coast of Africa, and from the Kuril Islands in the north to the Antarctic in the south.

Allied and friendly nations of these regions account for more than \$220 billion in trade with the United States, exceeding all other regions in the world. At least 98 percent of this commerce moves by sea.

The United States has longstanding security treaties with six nations in the area and military relations with nearly two dozen others.

Distances are great in the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is more than 10,400 nautical miles from San Diego, to mid-Indian Ocean, a 21-day transit for a ship steaming 20 knots. By comparison, it is 4,343 nautical miles from Norfolk, Va., to Naples, Italy.

U.S. Seventh Fleet

we are forward presence



This morning, keys are turning in the front door of thousands of American business offices literally “forward deployed” all over the world. American companies invest in overseas presence because “being there” is clearly the best way to do business.

Also this morning, thousands of Sailors and Marines are forward deployed to “hot spots” around the globe, including the Arabian Gulf and the Western Pacific. The vigilant “forward presence” of these forces is vital, but not always visible. Although their routine daily efforts don’t always make headlines, these Sailors and Marines play an important role in maintaining world peace and stability.

Forward presence

In the form of forward-deployed naval forces, forward presence is vital to maintaining regional stability and keeping these crises from escalating into full-scale wars.

In today’s post-Cold War world, our forward-deployed naval forces provide the vital link between peacetime operations and the needs of a developing crisis. There are four basic tenets to international security: prevention, deterrence, crisis resolution and war termination.

This underlying assumption of these beliefs is that it is much better — and cheaper — to resolve a crisis before it burns out of control.

Prevention

The key to prevention is forward presence — the continuous presence in a region. Our presence lets our friends know our interests and potential foes

know that we’re there to check any aggressive moves.

This is forward presence.

Deterrence

Unfortunately, presence doesn’t prevent every crisis. Some rogues are going to be tempted to strike no matter what the odds. They will require active measures to be deterred. When crises reach this level, there is no substitute for sustained actual presence. Forward-deployed naval forces are already on station and ready to respond.

These visible forces are free from diplomatic and territorial constraints and form the bedrock of regional deterrence. Although hard to quantify, the cost savings of deterring a crisis before it escalates is real — in dollars and often in blood and human misery.

This is forward presence.

Resolve

If a crisis cannot be prevented or deterred, then prompt and decisive crisis resolution is imperative before it threatens vital national interests. The ability of forward-deployed naval forces to be on scene and take unilateral action in a crisis without permission from foreign governments is key.

This is forward presence.

Commitment

Each of these tenets is worthy of the United States paying an annual peace insurance premium. Otherwise we, and our allies, risk paying the emotional, physical and financial costs of a full-blown war that began as just another skirmish.

If there is a war, forward-deployed naval forces will be first to fight. They will remain on scene to enforce any settlements that end the conflict.

This is forward presence.

Vice Admiral Jonathan W. Greenert

Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet

Vice Adm. Jonathan W. Greenert, son of Patrick and Aline Greenert, is a native of Butler, Pa. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1975 with a Bachelor of Science in Ocean Engineering and completed studies in nuclear power for service as a submarine officer.

His career as a submariner included assignments onboard USS Flying Fish (SSN 673) as Electrical Material Officer, USS Tautog (SSN 639) as Electrical/Operations Officer, and Submarine NR-1 as Engineer Officer. He served as Executive Officer of USS Michigan (SSN 727) Gold Crew before taking command of USS Honolulu (SSN 718) in March 1991.



Following his command at sea, Vice Adm. Greenert served as Commander, Submarine Squadron 11 and Commander, Submarine Forces Pacific (COMSUBPAC) Representative West Coast from July 1996 to June 1997.

In July 1997, Vice Adm. Greenert reported as Chief of Staff for Commander, U.S. Seventh Fleet, in Yokosuka, Japan. During his tour in Japan, he was selected to Flag rank and subsequently served as Commander, U.S. Pacific Command representative to Micronesia/Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Marianas, from October 1998 through December 1999.

Vice Adm. Greenert's shore assignments include tours as COMSUBPAC Staff Fire Control Officer, Program Analyst for Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Naval Operations Strategic Studies Group and Head, Navy Program Planning and Development Branch for the Chief of Naval Operations Staff in Washington D.C.

He served as Director, Operations Division in the Navy Comptroller Office from January 2000 through August 2002, and as Deputy and Chief of Staff, U.S. Pacific Fleet from August 2002 until July 2004. He assumed command of U.S. Seventh Fleet on Aug. 6, 2004.

Vice Adm. Greenert's decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal (two awards); Defense Superior Service Medal; Legion of Merit (four awards); the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards); the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (four awards); the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (three awards) and various unit and campaign awards. In 1992, he was awarded the Vice Admiral Stockdale Award by Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Captain Timothy M. Giardina

Chief of Staff, U.S. Seventh Fleet

Capt. Tim Giardina, a native of Caldwell, Idaho, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1979 with a Bachelor of Science in Mathematics. After nuclear power and submarine training, Capt. Giardina reported to the commissioning crew of USS Ohio (SSBN 726) (Blue). While there, he became the first officer to earn gold dolphins on a Trident submarine.

Capt. Giardina's other submarine assignments included USS Alaska (SSBN 732) (Gold) as Engineer Officer, USS Atlanta (SSN 712) as Navigator/Operations Officer/Engineer Officer, and USS Hyman G. Rickover (SSN 709) as Executive Officer.

Capt. Giardina served as Commanding Officer of USS Kentucky (SSBN 737) (Gold) from October 1996 until January 1999. Under his command, Kentucky completed four highly successful strategic deterrent patrols. Following his command tour, Capt. Giardina served as the senior member of the Tactical Readiness Evaluation Team/Combat Systems Training Team on the staff of Commander, Submarine Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. From July 2001 to July 2003, Capt. Giardina served as Commander, Submarine Squadron 17, the largest squadron in the submarine force.

Capt. Giardina assumed duties as Chief of Staff, U.S. Seventh Fleet, in August 2003.

Capt. Giardina's shore assignments were as the Deputy Director of Future Operations (J35) on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command, submarine junior officer detailee at the Bureau of Naval Personnel and as a member of the Nuclear Propulsion Examining Board on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Giardina has been awarded the Legion of Merit (two awards), the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards), the Joint Service Commendation Medal (two awards), the Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal (four awards), and the Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal (three awards). Capt. Giardina proudly wears the Joint Meritorious Unit Commendation (two awards) and Battle Efficiency ribbons.



Captain Christopher D. Noble

Commanding Officer, USS Coronado (AGF 11)

Capt. Noble initiated his national service by enlisting in the U.S. Navy in November 1975, fulfilling a family expectation of serving a tour in the military. Service in America's global expeditionary force was a natural fit for the son of an anthropologist, having been raised "around the globe" including four years in equatorial East Africa. With the support of generous mentors and role models, he was inspired to complete a Bachelor of Science in Biology from the University of the State of New York and join the ranks of the naval officer corps; vesting himself thoroughly in the maritime life and profession. He applied for and was accepted into Officer Candidate School in Newport, R.I., in 1980 where he graduated with distinction.

During his naval career, Capt. Noble served on eight Navy vessels that would again take him around the globe, including the Mediterranean, European and Pacific theaters, as well as the Arabian Gulf where he participated in Operations Desert Storm and Earnest Will. His past sea service tours were as Electronics Material Officer in USS Barbey (FF 1088); Damage Control Assistant and Communications Officer in USS Chandler (DDG 996); Chief Engineer in USS McClusky (FFG 41); Damage Control Assistant in USS Ranger (CV 61); Commanding Officer in USS Gladiator (MCM 11); and Commanding Officer in USS Fletcher (DD 992). He assumed command of USS Coronado (AGF 11) in February 2004

Capt. Noble's service in support of the Department of the Navy leadership include tours as the Deputy Resource Sponsor at the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations for Expeditionary Warfare; Senior Warfare Analyst at the Secretary of the Navy's Office of Program Assessment; and most recently, Executive Assistant and Chief Staff Officer for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs).

In 1987, he earned a Master of Science in Weapons Systems Engineering from the Naval Post Graduate School in Monterey, Calif., and in 1998 he graduated from the U.S. Army War College (Carlisle Barracks) Joint Professional Military Education curriculum and the Senior Course at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va. He graduated from the Surface Warfare Officer School (Basic), the SWO School Department Head School, and the Surface Officer Senior Management Resource Course, all with distinction. In 2001, he was promoted to Captain and selected for Major Command.

Capt. Noble's personal awards include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Navy Achievement Medal, and various other unit and campaign awards.

Seventh Fleet Command Ship

USS Coronado (AGF 11)

USS Coronado was commissioned May 23, 1970, and designed as a Cleveland-class amphibious transport dock (LPD), one of seven fitted with an additional superstructure level for command ship duties. With accommodations for more than 100 officers and 1,200 enlisted personnel, Coronado provides all the services of a small town.

Coronado served in both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets during the 1970s and 1980s, and conducted extensive operations in the Caribbean Sea and Mediterranean Sea, as well as in Northern Europe and the Arabian Gulf. In 1980, Coronado was redesignated an Auxiliary Command Ship (AGF). Her first assignment was to relieve the USS LaSalle (AGF 3) as command ship for Commander, U.S. Middle East Force, stationed in the Arabian Gulf. Reassigned in October 1985, USS Coronado (AGF 11) relieved USS Puget Sound (AD 38) as the command ship for Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet. During a 10-month tour with the Sixth Fleet, Coronado operated out of Gaeta, Italy, participating in operations in the Gulf of Sidra and strikes against Libyan terrorist support facilities.

In July 1986, Coronado was relieved as Sixth Fleet command ship and ordered to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to become the command ship for Commander, U.S. Third Fleet. Coronado was then relieved as Third Fleet command ship and deployed to the Arabian Gulf to assume duties as command ship for Commander, U.S. Middle East Force in January 1988. Upon her return to Pearl Harbor on November 9, 1988, Coronado again assumed her role as Third Fleet command ship.

Coronado remained homeported in Hawaii until August 1991, when the crew and staff changed homeports to San Diego. In November 1998, a large ship modification incorporated the latest network-centric technology, wireless and web-based tools. Coronado became the most advanced command ship in the world. At the beginning of the new millennium, the Secretary of the Navy officially designated Coronado the Navy's Sea Based Battle Lab. In this additional role, Coronado tests different types of new technologies and innovations to assess operational compatibility and possible further implementation throughout the U.S. Navy. The modification also provided 16,000 square feet of reconfigurable command space and a powerful naval command-and-control suite, which offers a unique ship-board environment that facilitates the direction of maritime and joint operations.

In April 2004, Coronado temporarily relieved USS Blue Ridge (LCC 19) as the Seventh Fleet command ship. The ship is deployed to Yokosuka, Japan, where it will remain while Blue Ridge undergoes scheduled maintenance.




Seventh Fleet **Command Ship**

USS Coronado (AGF 11) Design Characteristics

Length.....	567.5 Feet
Beam.....	84 Feet
Draft.....	23.6 Feet
Displacement.....	17,000 Tons (Full Load)
Speed.....	20+ Knots
Power Plant.....	Two boilers, two geared turbines, two shafts
Aircraft.....	One SH-3G Sikorsky Sea King Helicopter
Complement (not including Seventh Fleet Staff).....	263
Builder.....	Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company





**If you have any additional questions about the
U.S. Seventh Fleet, please feel free to contact**

us.

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